FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS
HAS opened the Store on Green Street, lately occupied by Dr. J. C. Smith, deceased, and opposite John Huske & Son, where he is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Embracing superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans; French, English and American Prints; Black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines and Muslin-de-Lains; Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Drillings; Muslins and Cambrics; Apron Checks and colored Cambrics; Black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Velvets; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silk and Twist; Serges; Coat and Vest Bindings; Spool, Patent and Ball Thread; Stocks, Collars and Vestings; Shawls and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Silk and Kid Gloves; Ditto Silk and Cotton Hose; Buckskin and Woollen Gloves; Blankets, &c. and a great variety of other Goods.

ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

And a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he offers VERY LOW for CASH, East side of Green Street.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

CHEAP CASH
SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market.

The Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of
Boots, Shoes & Brogans,
Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2d and 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Cork-sole Water Proof Boots,
Ditto ditto Gaiter ditto, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto ditto Goat and Leather Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top Buskins,
Ditto black Silk and Morocco Quilted Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd & plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto col'd and black Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Kip & coarse Shoes, Shoetees & Brogans
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pair Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1800 ditto Men's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, previous to the advance in Shoes, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

—ALSO—

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
October 4, 1843. 74-6w

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber expects to resume his School on the 9th of October. Terms of Tuition and place of teaching unchanged.

M. RUSSELL.
September 29, 1843. 74-2w

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of his entire Stock of Drugs and Medicines to Mr. Samuel J. Hinsdale, Druggist, respectfully refers his former customers to him.

JAS. A. McRAE.
October 3, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well known TRACT OF LAND in Montgomery county, between the Yadkin and Uwarrie Rivers, known by the name of Wind Hill. Good dwelling and out houses; fences in good repair.

The Land is in a high state of cultivation, with an Apple and Peach Orchard of choice fruit.

The home tract contains 500 acres, with several other adjoining tracts. Also, a good Grist Mill, driven by an over shot wheel, and has 30 feet fall.

These lands have thirty odd never failing springs, settlements for several families, and in as healthy a section as North Carolina affords.

Money, young negroes, or good paper, will be taken in payment. See the premises.

ELI HARRIS.
Wind Hill, Sept. 25, 1843. 74-3w

State of North Carolina,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1843.

Daniel Freeman and Son *vs.* David L. Thomas.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, David L. Thomas, in a certain Tract of Land, containing sixty-two acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of David C. Lilly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David L. Thomas, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said David L. Thomas to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will de entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.
[74-6w] D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

School Books, &c.

Smith's, Adams's, Pike's, and Emerson's Arithmetics; Mitchell's Geography; Spelling Books, First Book of History; Ruled Cap & Letter Paper.

Also, Strife and Peace, and The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer; No. 2 Martin Chuzzlewit; Handy Andy; Change for 'American Notes;' D'Aubigne's Reformation; Stevens's Yucatan, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE.

Gazetteer of the United States.

A complete Descriptive and Statistical Gazetteer of the United States of America, with an Abstract of the Census of 1840. By Daniel Haskel, A. M., late President of the University of Vermont, and J. Calvin Smith, Geographer, Author of a New Map of the United States, &c.

THIS is one of the most useful works that is presented to the public. It contains valuable information of a statistical nature; but its great merit is the perfect and complete arrangement and *description* of all the States, Territories, Counties, Districts, Parishes, Cities, Towns, and Villages, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, and Rail Roads. The arrangement of these is such that any town or village may be found in a moment—and when found, an idea may be formed of its location, importance, &c. For example:

"*Celina*, post village, capital of Mercer Co., Ohio, 127 miles *w. n. w.* of Columbus, 507 *w.*, situated on the north of the Grand Reservoir of the Miami Canal, which will be 10 miles long and 5 broad, when completed. It has a court house, one Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 75 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants."

Many places are described at much greater length, but the above will serve as an example. We subjoin the opinions of other presses:

From the New York Tribune, April 3, 1843.

"We have no other Gazetteer in this country at all comparable with this, whether for comprehensiveness or correctness. In no other work in existence can so large an amount of minute, accurate, and desirable information be found, nor in any collection of works, at a price comparable with this."

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer, March 30, 1843.

"We have no hesitation in recommending this Gazetteer as the most perfect of any yet published in the United States; indeed, we may say it is as complete as human industry and research can make it."

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, March 31, 1843.

"By far the most complete Gazetteer of the Republic that has ever been published—and, we have reason to believe, nearly as perfect as is possible for such a compilation to be made.""

☞ The Agent for the above may be found at the Lafayette Hotel, where a splendid sample of McKenney's Indian Portrait Gallery may be seen; also The Lady's Musical Library, and Godey's Lady's Book, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26, 1843.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, now occupied by Judge Potter. Possession may be had on 1st October.—Apply to J. W. WRIGHT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1843. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the villain who set fire to his Dwelling House on Friday the 14th of July last, to his Smoke House in January last, and to another out-house on the 31st ultimo.

P. McEACHERN.
Robeson county, Sept. 15. 72-6w

VALUABLE
LANDS & MILLS
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous of closing his present business, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 19th of October, (if not previously disposed of,) the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now resides, containing about 3500 acres, well timbered and well watered. There is on the Tract a SAW and GRIST MILL, in good repair; a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. ROBT. E. RIVES.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place, 3 or 4 Mules, good Log Wagon, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c.
September 14, 1843. 72ts

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that Samuel Hall and Sarah his wife, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
[73] *Clerk and Master.*

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

A GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Rochester on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week, is represented as one of the most interesting exhibitions of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Not less than thirty thousand persons were in attendance, almost all of them Farmers of the Western portion of the Empire State. The proceedings, throughout, were of the most enthusiastic character; and we have availed ourselves of a full and able report which we find in the *New York Tribune* to place before our readers the most important portion of them, embracing the highly interesting speeches of Mr. Webster, and shorter addresses from ex-President Van Buren, Gov. Seward, Hon. Francis Granger, &c.

At the great supper which was given at the close of the second day of the Fair, over which James S. Wadsworth, Esq., presided, that gentleman concluded his opening remarks by the following allusion to Mr. Van Buren:

"It was noticeable, he said, that every one who had been elected to the Chief Executive station in the Union had sought peace and quiet in retirement in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; and he was happy to find that their illustrious guest (Mr. Van Buren) in this had followed their example."

After Mr. W. had taken his seat, and the cheering had subsided—

Mr. VAN BUREN rose and addressed the meeting. Gentlemen, (said he,) I should be doing injustice as well to you as to my own feelings did I omit to express my sincere gratitude for the respect it has pleased you to evince towards me this evening: first, to the members of this Society for doing me the honor to ask my presence on this occasion, and next to you for the cordial, sincere, and friendly manner in which you have been pleased to distinguish my appearance. It is for this purpose, and this only, that I rise—to make to you this acknowledgment—to return my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor you have conferred. It has been an object, one principal object of my life—a constant and abiding object—to pursue the *useful* rather than the *showy* part; to do all in my power to promote public objects when I can do it beneficially.

On the present occasion for me to submit practical observations on farming to the immense body of farmers by which I am surrounded, would be an inexcusable departure from this rule—as useless, too, as to "carry coals to Newcastle." I am wholly incompetent to give you instruction upon this subject. But it will not be inconsistent nor improper for me to express the high gratification which I have derived from the exhibitions of this day. I was indeed expecting much, knowing the character of this State—its character for temperance, for morality, for intelligence and industry; and I had expected an exhibition which would do honor to any portion of the country. I knew, too, that I was coming to a section of the country distinguished above every other in the State—above every other, I may say, in the Union. My expectations were therefore high; but it affords me pleasure to say that these expectations have been more than realized; that you have had an exhibition of which every American citizen may well be proud—an exhibition of which every citizen of the State may be proud, and especially of which every Western farmer may well be proud. [Cheers.]

Of the particulars of this exhibition, gentlemen, it is not my province nor am I competent to speak. I will therefore advert to but one branch of it, and that is the exhibition of the fruits of the handiwork of the fair daughters of this section of the country. [Cheers.] It is right that we should thus begin by offering our gratitude to those who possess our hearts. I do then say, and I say it with a heart full of affection, that no man can witness the exhibition of these fruits of their labor, their industry and skill, without feelings of gratitude, of pride, and the highest satisfaction. [Cheers.] I said, gentlemen, that I am not competent to speak upon agricultural matters at present. I will therefore abstain from it. But it is not from indifference or from a want of interest in this great subject. I do not hesitate to declare that of my whole life those two years have been the happiest which I have spent in agricultural pursuits. [Cheers.] I say this sincerely, and though I have not much practice as a farmer, I have this: two years ago I had a farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres, which was let on shares. The first year I had to purchase my hay and oats; the second year I had nearly enough of oats for my own use and a little hay over; the present year I have an abundance of all things for my own use and nearly eighty tons of hay to spare. [Cheers.] At some future time I hope to be able to give you more information than I can do now.

I will say, therefore, in addition but this, that I have reclaimed twelve acres of bog, which two years ago was incapable of bearing grass. I thank you again for the honor you have done me; and I take leave of you, declaring solemnly and sincerely that there is no honor or mark of respect on which I place a higher value than the applause of farmers. [Loud cheers.]

After Mr. Van Buren had concluded, Mr. Leland made a few remarks, and offered as a toast:

"*Governor Bouck:* It is a credit to the farmers of the State that they have one of their number capable of filling its highest office."

The President then proposed, "A health to Frank Granger, the favorite son of the farmers of Western New York."

To this Mr. GRANGER, amid a whirlwind of applause, responded in a few eloquent remarks. Mr. President, (said he,) the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me would seem to demand that I should say something for Western New York; and yet it would appear scarcely necessary; for when I look around on this vast assemblage I see you are all here—every man to speak for himself! [Cheers.] Well may he who speaks for Western New York feel that he stands on a proud elevation. I can but feebly describe to you the emotions which crowded into my mind when to-day I took my seat in the cars by the side of the man who raised the *first bushel* of Tennessee wheat west of Cayuga Lake! [Loud cheers.] I name Abner Barlow. Yes, the man in full health and vigor, who sowed the first seed and raised the first crop of wheat in the West! and yet he was even then in the pride and strength of middle manhood. The world can present no such instance in its history. What is the history of Western New York, connected with which you have paid me so proud a compliment? It was but yesterday when it was but one vast unbroken forest. When the Revolution was over, Yankee industry, Yankee perseverance, could no longer consent to be bound down to the iron coast of New England or the hard hills of Vermont.

They sought a milder cour[illegible]he which would give a bet[illegible]e in[illegible]of man—where they could [illegible] the [illegible]icements of life, and secure earlier [illegible]he enjoyments of civilization—open a broader fie[illegible] for their energies. What has Western New York [illegible]e? Even in my short day, and short it is, though I am getting a little in the gray of the evening—even in my short day, this city of Rochester was not even a village! When I moved into Western New York this splendid town, which presents now all the arts of polished life, when the stage proprietor would not even de[illegible]n to c[illegible] horses—he only *watered* and went on—is [illegible] city which *packs* more flour than any other in the world! I repeat it, than any other in the world. I have heard this contradicted, but facts and figures will make manifest its truth, and to them I appeal.

It has been asked where are the pioneers of Western New York? The grave has closed over most of them, but there are many still living among us to give to their children encouragement and advice—to tell them to "be sure they are right, then go ahead." I have taken by the hand many a man today who thought an eminent land proprietor mad when he told them that the time would come in their and his day when the stage would go *twice a week* from Canandaigua to Albany; and yet the little train in which I came over to-day had only eleven hundred!

Such is Western New York! Its progress and history have solved the doubt which many entertained whether it was not a problem whether there was sufficient energy in a Republican Government to push forward and hold up and force forward towns and settlements. What Rochester has done, others also in our land have done—Cincinnati in Ohio is a town larger than that famed Odessa, which the whole power of Russia for fifty years has been building up. But I must close. When I rose I only intended to speak ten words, but I thought I must say one thing in answer to the reference to Western New York.

I will say; if there be a man on earth who, when he sinks to the grave, can do so with thoughts of happiness, it must be the Pioneer of Western New York; he who has lived to see through those fruitful fields, where once was the home of the savage, yonder train pursue its arrowy flight.

Mr. President, I offer you—"The surviving Pioneers of Western New York. They descended from their Pisgah to enjoy the sweet valley below."

When Mr. Granger had concluded, the President announced that Hon. Daniel Webster had consented to make a few remarks. This was followed by long and tumultuous applause. After this had somewhat subsided—

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: I have made a rapid journey, fellow citizens, of five hundred miles for the pleasure of meeting here the representation of the farmers of the great State of New York. I am just discharged from the cars of the railroad—not having changed my raiment nor had a moment's rest since I left the city of New York. I find you assembled here, gentlemen, and at the request of a committee, who have done me the honor to wait upon me, I come to present myself before you; to offer you the congratulations of a poor but ardent farmer of Massachusetts, at this congregation of the Farmers of New York. [Cheers.] Accustomed, gentlemen—acquainted with agricultural pursuits from my earliest days, and in the course of a life not now a very short one; having used all the opportunities which presented themselves consistently with my other duties to instruct myself in the principles and practice of this great primitive art, I have called myself but one of the humblest of its professors and practitioners. But what I lack in knowledge and experience I have endeavored to make up in zeal and diligence; and I go as far as he who goes farthest in my deep conviction of the supereminent importance of this great work of man, the foundation of all civilization in every part of the world—the cultivation of his mother earth by his own hand.

Gentlemen, if this were the fitting time of day, or if I were in a fit condition to address you, or you in a condition to indulge me patiently, I would even now venture to say something upon this interesting subject—interesting to all classes of men—which has assembled you together here. [Cheers and cries of "go on."]

Gentlemen, I have said that agriculture is the first step in the civilization of man—and so it is. It was, I think, the remark of a French philosopher, that "Man began to be civilized when he could restrain his wanderings in the forest as a barbarian or his migrations as a shepherd and fix himself down to the necessity of tilling the earth." And if we run out into all the acquisitions and attainments of human society, the useful arts and the fine arts; if we trace the polished productions of the Grecian pencil, if we trace the architecture of Rome and of the whole modern world and every other art of our own society, we shall find that they spring uniformly and necessarily from the first great principles and element of human civilization, the cultivation of the earth and the production of the fruits for the sustenance of man.

Gentlemen, it is your good fortune to inhabit a region of the earth of mild climate, of rich soil, and under circumstances in every way conducive to promote the highest human happiness. There is nothing, gentlemen, that I know of that more deserves the consideration of those who would study intimately the foundation and elements of a strong intellectual society than that disposition of things by Providence which enables men, owners of the soil, to cultivate it in temperate latitudes and zones of the earth.

Gentlemen, I find that, after so long a journey, without rest, and under the feeling of a heavy cold, I may not trust myself to enter into any considerable conversation (so to name what I cannot call a speech) with you this evening. I have come to see the productions of your fields and gardens, to be able to carry home something of instruction to my neighbors by whom I am surrounded. I shall have the pleasure of being with you to-morrow. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] And I shall then have great happiness in meeting and holding personal conversation with each and all of you. And I will conclude, for the present, by assuring you that I have come, not without some inconvenience, for the pleasure of this meeting; and I hope and am assured that this exhibition of the Agricultural Association of New York will enable me to give a good account thereof to the good people of Massachusetts. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

When Mr. Webster had concluded, he retired from the room amid the loud and enthusiastic cheering of the multitude.

On the next day, an immense concourse assembled. Dr. Beekman of Kinderhook delivered the Annual Address. Mr. Webster was then called for, but was not present. There were then calls for Mr. Van Buren. The Chairman said he had already left the ground. Gov. Seward was then called for, and delivered a speech from which we make the following extract:—

I rejoice to meet here the venerable ex-President of the United States—the Farmer of Lindenwold! [Loud cheers and laughter.] I am sure that if he puts forth his hands in the matter with ardent zeal, there will be no longer a check to agriculture. I rejoice to meet here, more than all, the farmer, the philosopher, the orator, and statesman of Marshfield. [Cheers.] I sympathize with the regret which you experience in failing to hear his voice on this occasion instead of mine, to speak to you of the peaceful, the joyful pursuits of agriculture. And I think that I hear the voices, not only of the statesmen of New York and Massachusetts, but of the statesmen of the South and statesmen of the West—and that wi[illegible] voices of these illustrious men mingle the pr[illegible]and aspirations, and best wishes of the S[illegible]N AND FARMER OF ASHLAND, [loud c[illegible]ose name awakens on the instant the re[illegible] all your hearts. [Protracted and loud

[illegible]w, then, who shall divide us! Let us dif[illegible] may about questions of finance and politi[illegible]my; let us dispute about tariffs and banks—I [illegible] citizens, that if our statesmen will ag[illegible]pport of agriculture, it is an unimport[illegible]matter which of us is right in regard to the tar[illegible] the currency; and I will tell you why.

[illegible]political power of this country resides with the agricultural portion of its inhabitants; and it is a truth as old as government that every mass of men consult upon and understand their own interests. Then it follows that if the mass of the people be industrious and appreciate their true interests in this respect, they will surely take care of all the rest.

The officers of the Society gave a supper in the evening, which was attended by some two hundred guests. Amongst those present were Mr. Webster, Gov. Seward, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Col. Allston, of South Carolina, and many other distinguished persons. Mr. Van Buren and Governor Bouck had previously left the city.

James S. Wadsworth, Esq. presided, who, after the removal of the cloth, submitted a few remarks preliminary to introducing Mr. Webster to the assembled company, in which he alluded to his once having studied law in the office of Mr. W., and concluding in these words:

"In rising to introduce their honored guest to the gentlemen present, he should pass over all the great acts of his eminently useful life, all that he had done in the service of his country, and all the great deeds and eloquent words which had made his name distinguished and honored throughout the world. The history of his life was the history of his country; and to history he would leave the appropriate task of describing and commemorating them. For the present he wished only to propose, THE HEALTH OF THE FARMER OF MARSHFIELD."

This sentiment was received with tumultuous applause, followed by three hearty cheers. After the noise had subsided—

Mr. WEBSTER rose and replied in substance as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am greatly obliged for the kind manner in which the President of this Society has referred to the circumstances of our early acquaintance and intercourse. I am proud, gentlemen, of such a pupil; and if he learned any thing under my instruction relative to the profession to which I belong, I am sure he is fully competent now to pay back the principal with accumulated interest from knowledge connected with the present pursuit to which he and you, gentlemen, are so greatly attached.

Gentlemen: Owing, perhaps, in some measure, to this early and friendly consideration of the President of your Society, and to the general kindness of all the persons connected with it, I had the honor to be invited to appear on this occasion, and to make the annual address usual upon the celebration of your anniversary. It happened not to be in my power to accept the tender of this great honor. But in declining it I suggested to my friend that, as I sometimes had occasion to visit Western New York; partly to visit some family connexions and other friends, and as I always embraced such an opportunity with the greatest pleasure, I might be in this region in the course of the autumn, and that if so I would endeavor to arrange my time so as to be present at the anniversary of the Agricultural Society. I come, gentlemen, in the fulfilment of that intimation. I come with great pleasure, notwithstanding the heat of the weather and the length of the journey, to be present at this great meeting of the representatives of the agricultural interests of this great State; [cheers;] and I would most gladly, gentlemen, so far as may be in my power, do something or say something by way of compensation for the kindness which you have manifested towards me, and as expressing the grateful feelings with which I acknowledge the honor you have done me in extending to me this invitation.

Gentlemen, the occasion is an agricultural occasion. The topics which have assembled us together here are agricultural topics. They carry us to the consideration of that great interest of society, the cultivation of the earth, from which we ourselves were taken. And, gentlemen, I have been struck in examining the exhibition which has been made today of animals and of the products and improvements of the mechanical arts, and especially the improvements in the great science and practice of agriculture, with the vast advantages which *agriculture*, in the appropriate sense of the word, holds out to the great mass of the society in which we live. The cultivation of the earth is not *all* of agriculture in its proper or common sense. That depends very much on climate and condition. We speak of agriculture as that great pursuit of society in which the great mass of men are engaged in temperate climates and in a soil adapted to produce the variety of things which are useful for food and the raiment of man.

But there is another cultivation of the fields, appropriate to tropical climates, which has received the usual denomination of the *plantation*—the planting interest of society. Now, gentlemen, what has most forcibly struck my attention, suggested by what I have seen and heard and witnessed to day, is the vastly superior advantages to individuals and to society of the truly agricultural over the plantation interest. I desire no better exemplification of the truth of the general sentiment which I have advanced than that suggested by the comparison—if we may not more properly call it a *contrast*—exhibited by those who cultivate the fields of Western New York and those who cultivate equally rich soils which lie beneath a tropical sun. I would compare the agriculture of Western New York with the plantation interest of the West Indies. Now, does any thing exhibit a broader contrast between different pursuits—both dedicated to the cultivation of the land, both rearing products for human consumption—than we find between your circles and those found in the plantation tracts of Cuba or Jamaica, not only as affecting individual happiness, but as touching the riches, the strength, the order, the power, the intelligence of human society!

The difference appears to be this: Tropical cultivation, the raising of sugar, rice, coffee, for example, is rather a matter of commerce than of agriculture. It consists mainly in the production of one article. The production of that article depends on the expense incurred for soil and labor, of that sort appropriate to its cultivation; and this is all *capital*. Whenever one would enter upon tropical culture he invests his capital in the soil, and, as we all well know, a portion of it also in labor. It becomes, therefore, rather of the nature of a commercial undertaking, than the plain and homely, but healthy and beneficent, field cultivation. The consequence is such as a philosophic inquiry would lead us to expect. One is uncertain, precarious, changeable, partaking of the vicissitudes of trade and commercial enterprise. The other is a *home* interest, always substantially the same—liable, it is true, to those vicissitudes which attach themselves to all human concerns, but securing to him who enters upon the cultivation of his own lands, by the labor of his own hands, a competency, and promising to guard him against the accidents of life as far as is possible for the most fortunate human beings. The contrast is evident when we examine carefully the condition of him who trusts to tropical cultivation—suppose of coffee. He raises one thing for sale, and *one only*, and buys of others every thing else. He has one commodity to carry to the market of sale, and twenty to seek in the market of purchase. What is the consequence of this state of things to his finances, to his means of living, of security and comfort? We see at once that, as he produces but one article, and that article a commodity subject to the fluctuating prices of the commercial world, a depression in its price affects him *throughout the whole extent of his annual income.* If, for example, the price of that article fall 10 per cent., he loses 10 per cent. of his expectations; the loss goes through the whole product. If it rise he is enriched; if it fall he is impoverished. And, therefore, estates which are rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; and no man, not possessed of a vast capital, can rely upon his

property for the support and comfort of his family, and the education of his children from year to year.

Now, contrast with this the state of the farmer of western New York, or of New England, or of England, or any other strictly agricultural society. The farmer of the western part of New York raises a great variety of articles, as we have seen by the exhibitions of to-day. There is collected every species of useful productions, fit for human nutriment, animal and vegetable. There are the fleeces of his flock, capable of being turned to a great extent into the production of raiment for himself and family. In this *variety*, therefore, there is a great advantage. He has the means of securing to himself an independence; and it is true of an individual as of a nation that, without independence, no man *is* a man, nor can he ever be a man. [Cheers.] It is this which gives him personal respectability; for you will perceive that if he has provisions and fleeces his table is supplied, his family to a great extent is clothed; and, if prices fall, how far is he affected! Only on the *excess* of his productions, which, not needing them for consumption, he sends to market. Suppose this excess be ten per cent. of his whole product: if prices fall, then it affects only ten per cent. of his income, while if it falls upon the tropical plantation, it runs through his whole product, and affects his whole income. But the farmer who is governed by the other principle I have mentioned, eats, drinks, and is clothed without care as to prices. He is his own consumer. He buys of himself. His best customer is himself, his wife, and his healthy children. These are all supplied without reference to or concern for other markets. Thus, therefore, except as to the excess of his productions above their wants, why should he care a fig for the rise and fall of prices! This general truth may be, and doubtless is, modified by many considerations. It may be that a country like yours, engaged in grain growing, is a country in which you look to the sale of that great commodity for other means. But there can nevertheless, be found no other in which the elements of life make all comfortable and happy, and secure in an equal degree against famine and want, let the agitations and excitements and changes of the commercial world be what they may. Gentlemen, in my judgment it is this independence of occasional change, this self-support by our own means, secured by the cultivation of our own soil by our own hands, which gives the farmer of the United States that independent character which constitutes his respect and value as a man and a citizen.

Gentlemen, this reflection might be pursued at great length. It might be made to appear to what extent it affects the character of society. Why, what is the society in a plantation establishment in the West Indies? There is no society! There is a capitalist and there is labor of a particular description; but a society—a society of intelligent free spirits—there is none, *none*, NONE, and there never can be! It is, therefore, in the temperate climates—in the rich and favored spots of God; it is, therefore, gentlemen, beneath such a sun as shines on you, and on such an earth as that on which you tread, that the truest developement of a strong society is to be made that can ever be witnessed on the earth. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, every body knows that at the foundation of all that is important in human life lies this great business—the cultivation of the earth. If it were for his sins that MAN was condemned to till the land, it was the most merciful judgment that Almighty benignity could have inflicted upon him! [Loud and repeated cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, in regard to the great interests of agriculture, there are things which individuals may do for themselves; and there are things, too, which the collected sense—the collected agency of individuals, that is, which GOVERNMENT must do for them. What they *can* do themselves, they must be *left* to do for themselves. But, as I have said, there are great objects, great interests, great arrangements, which are necessary for the enrichment of the fields of agriculture, for every one who tills them, which belong to Government, and which Government is not in the fulfilment of its duties when it disregards or neglects. Individuals may judge, on such instruction as they can obtain, of the character of the soil and of climate; they may judge of the implements and modes of husbandry. This is the scope, indeed, of judgment, of experience, of association, of a comparison of ideas, and a comparison of experiments, which institutions like yours are particularly intended to bring together. You have here spread out the means of judging what implements of agriculture, what modes of cultivation, are best adapted to produce any desired result; and the study of these constitutes the education of the farmer. This is to be done by individuals and by individual associations. But there are other things in agriculture, as in other interests of society, which need the aid of Government. It would be strange if it were otherwise—strange, indeed, if Government, the collected agency of the whole People, should find employment with regard to other things, and yet be discharged from all duty with regard to that elementary, that indispensable interest, the cultivation of the fields.

There are interests of agriculture too large and distant for individuals to govern and regulate. These Government must attend to. What are they? I shall not go through them all, because it does not become me, and because I am not about to read lectures on Government in general, or to our own Government in particular. [Cheers and laughter.] But there are things which individuals cannot do for themselves, and which, therefore, are the very objects which it is the duty of Government to do for them. So it is in other respects. If an individual cannot protect himself against assault and violence, the Government must protect him. If individuals cannot open for themselves a market, Government must do it for them—the general agency of society must be called in. The whole theory of Government, if we separate it from divine right, if we consider it as existing for the good of the governed, implies that Government is to do for individuals what individuals cannot do for themselves. Now, there are things which individuals cannot do for themselves, for they require the contributions of many; they require arrangement, system, regulation, assessments, administration. And what are they?

In the first place, so far, (and I wish to speak of it no further,) so far as the interest of agriculture is concerned, its first demand on Government is after that protection—I do not use the word in a political sense—after that protection of the law which secures to every man the earnings of his own labor; after this the duty of Government to agriculture is to *give an easy transmission of its products to the place of sale and consumption;* because in our climate—in *any* climate—human life, if we carry our ideas beyond mere necessity, calls for things, the products of other climates, the fruits of the labor of other persons in other parts of the world, and therefore there is always a necessity for commercial exchange for disposing of the surplus productions of one climate for those of another, and thus to become possessed of what are commonly regarded as the luxuries of life, but which are its comforts, and which are the products of the labor of different quarters. Therefore, one great object and duty of Government is to see that the products of the *farmer* may be easily and speedily transported to the place of consumption or sale. I need not say, gentlemen, that you in Western New York are a striking, and, I doubt not, a grateful example of the excellent system of laws and policy which has prevailed in your State, and given you an easy transmission for the produce of your rich soil and industrious labor to a place of sale or consumption. [Cheers.] Who is there here now that does not feel the beneficence, the wisdom, the patriotism of Clinton, and the other projectors of your vast internal improvements!—[Loud cheers.] Party violence or party injustice may dim for a time, and prejudice may injure, and malignity may rail; but there cannot be, I am sure there is not, an honest man in all Western New York on whose heart the memory of Clinton is not indelibly engraved! [Enthusiastic applause and cheers.] Gentlemen, in this respect your position ennobles you beyond any thing on the face of the earth. New York city has been brought very near your doors. The great emporium of this great continent lies close before you. You are rich in your home market—a market of purchase and of sale. All New York is at your feet. You can deal with her as if you lived in one of her wards—I mean for all the purposes of commerce.

And, gentlemen, if I might contemplate a condition of society to which, with regard to the discharge of all great duties, nothing was left to be desired, I should look at Western New York, with her favored climate and fertile fields, with those improvements she has completed and those others which she contemplates, an object of interest not only to all the States of this great Union, but to the feelings and hopes and highest aspirations of every man. As an American, with pride would I look upon these great works commenced, completed, and *to be* completed, all existing in fullness and perfection that the world may see what a Republican Government, wise in its councils, liberal in its policy, can do for the advancement of the great interests of society. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the farmers of New York have no just reason to envy those who live amid the coffee fields, the sugar-canes, the orange groves, the palm trees, and cocoas, and the pine-apples of the tropics. Far otherwise. His wheat fields, his grass fields, his herds and flocks, and his forests, are infinitely richer.

Gentlemen, there is another great object which properly falls to the care of Government, of interest to all tillers of the land who have an easy and cheap transmission to market: it is, of course, the *existence* of such markets. There must be markets of sale, of consumption. Why will a man toil to fill his granaries and cellars beyond the wants of his own family, unless somebody will buy the surplus which he has to sell, and by means of which, therefore, he may be able to buy elsewhere what he cannot raise upon his own farm? A market, therefore, a market of consumption, is a paramount object to all agriculturists, who cultivate rich soils, beneath kindly skies and a warming sun, and who raise more than is necessary in order to the sustentation of life. It is absolutely indispensable. I do not say that it is entirely within the control of Government. I know that it is not. There are many considerations which affect the market, such as the policy of other nations, the course of trade, the condition of society, and a thousand other causes which modify all government. But, after all, it is and must be a great object of Government. Looking only at the question as a political question, (and God forbid that I should use the word "political" in a *party* sense,) it is certainly a matter of interesting inquiry where the surplus productions of labor shall find a sale. This is a matter for Government, in an enlarged political, philosophic, and, I may say, philanthropic, consideration of its duties. A good Government seeks to promote the interest of all citizens, of all vocations. I have said that to this object a *market* is necessary. What is it to you that your fields here in the Genesee Valley abound in the richest wheat, I believe, on the face of the earth—what is it to you, beyond the consumption of your own households, if there is no demand, no market for it? The means of transportation may exist; but at the end of all must also be a market.

How is this to be had? Without to-night entering upon any debatable ground of politics, upon any thing that does not partake of el mentary truth—and I say it under the conviction that it *is* a matter of elementary truth, to which every true American citizen who will not give way to *names*, but thinks that there is something in *things*—I say that it is in the power of Government, that it is the *duty* of Government, to a considerable extent, *to take care that there should be a demand for agricultural products.* [Cheers.] I am not about, gentlemen, to enter upon the question—the debatable subject—of a protective tariff to any considerable extent. But I, nevertheless, do say—at least I do *think*—and why should I *not say it?* [Cheers, and cries of "say it," "out with it," "go on."] I *do* say, gentlemen, that the *agriculture of this country is the great matter which demands protection.* It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufactures; that is not the thing we want or need: it is the *protection of the agriculture of the country!* [Repeated cheers.] It is a furnishing to the surplus productions of that agriculture a market, a near market, a *home* market!

Cheers, and cries of "that's it," "that's what we want."] Why, gentlemen, many of my friends and neighbors in my own State have invested their capital in manufactures. Of course they desire employment in this branch of industry. But suppose they do not get it; cannot they turn their capital into other channels, into a thousand other pursuits tomorrow! Are they shut out from all other ways of living! Do you suppose that the protection of this interest is as important to *them* as it is to *you?* Is it as essential, as absolutely necessary, to *their* interest as to *yours?* Not by ten thousand times! You want a market for your productions. You want consumers. You want open mouths and unclad bodies to eat and drink and wear the surplus productions you have provided for them! You want a home market, a steady demand for your agricultural products. And this is, and must be, furnished by the commercial classes, the seafaring classes, and all other classes of non-producers. Now, gentlemen, I certainly admit that those who have invested their capital in manufactures have a great interest at stake, and it is just that they should have secured by law a reasonable protection to that interest. But I do also insist, in spite of all the sophistry and all the folly (as I must call it) of this age—and this age is *full* of sophistry and folly on this subject—that the great thing to be looked for is that we have at home a demand for the surplus products of our agriculture, and, on the other side, a home demand for the products of manufacturing industry. [Cheers.] This neighborly exchange it is, this neighborly intercourse among ourselves—this supplying our own wants from city to city, from village to village, from house to house—this, *this* it is which is calculated to make us a happy and a strong people. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Now, there is on this subject, especially among our brethren at the South, a strange infatuation.—They are respectable men, reasonable men, candid men in some respects—in *most* respects—and yet see how they reason upon this subject. Gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts. [Applause. Cries of "Good," and three deafening cheers for Massachusetts.] I have taken the pains to inquire what sums of money Massachusetts pays to Virginia and Carolina, to say nothing of New York, every year for their agricultural products, and it amounts to several millions. If we take the eastern part of Virginia and the eastern part of North Carolina, what have they for sale but agricultural products purchased by the manufacturing and commercial classes of New England! Nothing on the face of the earth; and we pay them many millions. We are their only customer. Does England take their grain! Certainly not; and yet owing to causes which it would be easy to explain if it were proper, owing to prejudice, owing to their peculiar notions—for notions are quite as common there as in New England, though New England is the "*land* of notions!"—[Laughter and loud cheers]—there is a perfect reprobation of any idea of protection giving them any sale for their agricultural products, although they find, day by day, that we buy and pay them for their products by manufactures of the North; and it is the only thing they get a dollar for, and are ready to drive us into raising corn and all agricultural products for ourselves, they being agricultural, and finding the article continually becoming cheaper, and no persons except us to buy of them. [Cheers.] Now that's a strong case, though perfectly true of eastern Virginia and of North Carolina. Why, gentlemen, I live on the sandy seashore of Massachusetts, and I get along as well as I can. I am a very poor farmer upon a great quantity of very poor land, but my neighbors and I, by very great care—I hardly know how—continue to live on. We pay for what we purchase, though for my life I could hardly tell how; this only I know, they all *get paid in some* way. And yet these men complain that we do not raise what we want ourselves, but buy of them. There seems to be much truth in an old saying, that "Maxims which have a seeming sense take firmer hold, and endure longer in the mind than those which are founded on nature and experience." Men like dogmas, they like theory. If they can pick up or scrape together a string of apophthegms or enigmas, the fact and truth and all the human talent in the world can never argue them out of them. Equal delusions prevail in other parts of the country; as, for instance, the notion that protection to manufactures is a thing peculiary beneficial to those engaged in those pursuits. Far from it. As I have said, the capital of Massachusetts goes to farming; but what can he do whose [illegible] his sole estate but *till* it! Can he transpose [illegible] into other pursuits! The fact is, protection of this class of society is, next to the beneficence whose sun shines and whose rains fall upon the highest object, the most absolute necessity who cultivate the land, and raise from it [illegible] suffices for the wants of themselves and the [illegible]. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, we are America[illegible] a vast country, a variety of climate, and va[illegible] suits. We have agricultural States, and [illegible] have plantation States. We have manufacturing and commercial interests. And our business is not to array our various interests into a belligerent and hostile state, not to inflame our own passions or the passions of others concerning the measures of Government for the protection of our particular interests, but let us make the whole a great national, I may say a *family* concern. We should aim not to produce the impression that one interest is set against another, but that we all go for those laws and measures which will be most conducive to the general good. We should remember that we are citizens of the United States; that as such we are interested in the United States and in every State; that we are interested in the concerns of all classes and of every class; and I do firmly believe that moderation, and wisdom, and perseverance, and truth, and reason, will ultimately prevail over all the influences which seem to separate the interests of one class from those of another.

Why, what I have said in relation to the necessities or wants of Agriculture is strictly true with regard to our brethren of the South engaged in the plantation interest. The first market for their cotton, and the *best* market, is with the Northern and New England manufacturers of that article, and it is absolutely astonishing that this is not perceived. The North takes one-third of their cotton, and that the first third, and fixes the price; it is sold with small charge for freight, and still brings a high price. And I say it is absolutely astonishing that those whose living depends on the production and sale of this article should not see to what an extent it depends upon the consumption and manufacture of the article in our own country. These truths, these elements of political economy, are as true on the James river and in Alabama as here; and let popular prejudice become informed, and kind feeling mark all discussions of the subject, and we shall come to see how much our happiness and honor depend upon a free, and just, and liberal intercourse among ourselves. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I am too long in troubling you with these remarks. [Cries of "go on."] I believe they are founded in truth. I wish for every thing which will promote the union of the American family. I wish for the prevalence of every thing which shall make every man, from Maine to Georgia, feel that his interests are clearly bound up with those of every other man from Maine to Georgia. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, may I say, sir, [turning to the President,] five words about myself! [Cheers and shouts of "yes, fifty, or five hundred."] It was under the full conviction of these truths that, meeting a few months ago some intelligent friends from Baltimore, I alluded to our commercial relations—a subject to which I had devoted for two years the most anxious and painful labors of my whole life. [Some one cried out, "Three cheers for the Treaty," and they were accordingly given with great enthusiasm.] I assure you, gentlemen, that although friendly to all treaties of peace, nothing was further from my mind at this moment than the treaty recently concluded with Great Britain. I mean our commercial relations; and if the time shall ever come when we can for a little while forget our parties, and attend to things instead of names; if the time shall ever arrive when there shall be a *business party* in the country—which I have a faint hope may some time happen—God knows [cheers and laughter] we shall find that the subject of our commercial relations, as they have for several years past existed, and as they now exist, is highly interesting and of the utmost importance to every citizen of the country. But I propose only to say now, that having occasion I spoke at Baltimore of the effect of an arrangement entered into very unfortunately many years ago, to the great detriment of our navigation interests, as is now fully shown by the great progress which foreign shipping is making upon the shipping of the United States. It is most true that under existing acts the shipping of some of the small northern States of Europe are thrusting themselves into branches of our trade to which they have no natural right, and would be encroaching upon our consting trade were they not prevented by the absolute prohibition of law. I will only say, to illustrate the matter, that between the great markets of the United States and the empire of Brazil, where our commercial intercourse was most extensive, the nations of the north of Europe, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. under reciprocity treaties, as they are called—though there is any thing but reciprocity in them—carry on the trade, to the exclusion of our own vessels. In this way, under treaty stipulations, our trade is drawn from us, and we *submit;* and I have found it quite impossible to raise the country up to a sense of this great injury. I said at Baltimore that the time was coming, and perhaps now is, when, with regard to the great matter of commercial stipulations, some advisable arrangement might be made between us and some of the great States of Europe. *I think so now.* I do not retract at all. I am confident of its truth, and, unless I mistake recent events give it additional evidence.

What I said was this: England excludes most of our agricultural productions—her Corn Laws exclude them—yet she is anxious to extend the intercourse between herself and us. The great power of steam has extinguished distance. England lies close to New York. Twelve or thirteen days only make the communication. And it is of no consequence whether by some sudden revolution of Nature or by some decree of Providence the distance between different countries becomes less, or whether by the ingenuity of man the means of transmission and intercourse are increased, because we measure things by *time.* England is not more than half as distant from us, for every purpose of international intercourse, as she was thirty years ago. Well, then, the countries are lying side by side. How shall we deal with her and with the other great commercial States of Europe! Are we to proceed on the principle of reprisals—of hostile or retaliatory legislation! That has been tried with regard to the tonnage of the United States. We made provisions in favor of our tonnage in carrying on our commerce with England. England made retaliatory provisions to favor her tonnage, and so we came to carry one way and she the other. So far as the direct trade is concerned, we have no complaint to make. It furnishes an example of equality, and proves the danger and folly of retaliatory stipulations. I said to my friends in Baltimore that I believed the time was coming when some arrangement might be made between England and us. I took especial care to say that this must be effected by Congress on this side and by Parliament on the other—by conditional enactments, as the condition of the trade between the United States and the West India Islands has been since 1832, Congress said to England, "if you will do so, we will do so; if you will pass such laws, we will pass such other laws." The negotiations were carried on in England by Mr. McLane, under General Jackson, on this side, and Earl Grey on the other. It was accepted by Congress, who passed the necessary laws on our part, and England on hers.

It happened that we made a bad bargain that time; but that is a matter to be considered; I only cite this as authority for treating upon this subject by conditional legislation, and in what I said at Baltimore I intended faithfully to declare that I did not desire that the arrangement should be made by the treaty-making power, the President and Senate, to the exclusion of the more popular branch of Congress; but that it was to be done by Congress and Congressional legislation and acts of Parliament. And in the face of that—(I suppose I expressed myself obscurely, though that is a fault I cannot help)—in the face of that, there were men whose sense of justice and whose love of truth did not restrain them from saying that Mr. Webster was in favor of putting the whole matter under the treaty-making power, to be settled under *John Tyler* and his Administration! [Cheers.] No! Gentlemen, no no! I do not nor I will not answer what an inflamed party press may say, unless I find that they greatly misrepresent matters seriously affecting my character and usefulness as a public man, which I have ceased to be; yet I am willing, when a suitable occasion offers, to exhibit the truth as it is, and to place myself as I wish to be placed before the judgment of my fellow-citizens. [Cheers.]

And now, gentlemen, I say that in the present state of the w[illegible]ing in peace, and having now lived in peace [illegible]nger [illegible]time, I think, than has ever [illegible]ed be[illegible]n has there been a time of a[illegible]er duration of peace among the Powers of Europe and living at a time when the spirit of peace prevails, we may well call to mind the words of the Poet who says that "War is a game which, if the people were wise, kings would not play at."

Thank God, the people *are* wise; and, unless in a clear question of national honor or national interests, people will not have war, for the will of crowned [illegible] must yield to the happiness of the people themselves. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I say that in this state of things it is our duty to look carefully, wisely, but in a spirit of conciliation, towards all nations connected with us—to "compare notes," as we say, to see in what our interests are identical, to give up nothing, *nothing,* NOTHING essential to the protection of our industry and the return for the labor and work of our own hands. But let us consider what may be done to bring about these results, either by mutual legislation or by some more formal arrangement. I believe in the practicability of this; it may not be in my time, but it is sure to happen—it is *sure* to happen. The spirit of Christianity, the spirit of our own example in liberty and independence, is bringing it on. America acts back upon Europe; and this reaction is tremendous. I say tremendous; it is fearful, but only to those who wish to uphold the old monarchies and dominions of Europe; it is not tremendous, but grateful, acceptable, glorious to the great mass of Europe, who believe that government is to some extent the offspring of general consent, and that man, *man,* the people are entitled to have a direct, powerful, and controlling agency in its organization. I know, gentlemen, that these sentiments will prevail; at least I believe it—I believe it. I believe that the interest of peace and virtue, that the great interest of our common religion—I believe that the great body of conscientious men in all countries have in some degree come to control the Government, to say to it "thus far shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed!" [Cheers.]

And I think I see this, gentlemen, in every thing and every where. I have evidence of it in the cautious policy of England—cautious, cautious, but yielding to the overpowering necessity of the case, yielding to the overpowering dominion of public sentiment. I would not here or any where else venture to discuss the policy of foreign countries, and I abstain. I leave them, as I hope they will leave us, to look after their own interests, we pursuing ours. Yet there can be no question that the spirit of free inquiry is abroad all over the earth. And this is right; it is as it should be in a Christian age, and in an age unrivalled in knowledge and intelligence among the great masses of society.

Now, gentlemen, I'm growing garrulous, [cheers and cries of "go on,"] and will bring my remarks to a conclusion. I have the happiness to believe that the tendencies of things are to produce new efforts. I believe that the policy of England is and has been, and will be more and more towards a more and more liberal intercourse—an intercourse favorable to our great interests, to all the interests of the North and Middle, and equally favorable to all the of the South. It is most certain that within a few months a new and great change has been produced in our intercourse with England, a very great change. Articles produced in your State are yearly becoming more and more introduced—[illegible]rovisions finding a market in Europe. In the last six months quite a new trade has sprung up between us and England in the article of provisions. While I was in New York I took occasion to inquire of some practical merchants and valued friends how the matter was. And they said, quite to my astonishment, that cargoes of lard, butter, cheese, beef, pork, &c. were shipped to England every day and that a vessel of the largest class, within the last twenty days, had left New York loaded entirely with the article of provisions, to the exclusion, as it happened in that case, though I do not mention it as a matter of triumph, of a single pound of cotton or tobacco. This is quite a new trade, as every body knows. Who ever thought, eighteen months ago, that a large cargo, entirely of provisions, would go to a London market! Who does not rejoice and feel the beneficent influence of this upon both nations! The people of England are better fed, the agriculture of New York is better encouraged, and the interests of both are better promoted.

Gentlemen, I will proceed no further. I say the time has come when we must attend to things, *things,* THINGS. I say the time has arrived when we must give up the enchantment of names and attend to the great interests of commerce and agriculture; when men must be sunk: and I am willing to sink, and it will be no great sinking either!—[laughter.]—when things must be regarded, measures regarded, and names disregarded; and though I am not one to give up opinions lightly and without occasion, the time has arrived for practical measures; when we must attend to the things which belong; I had almost said, to our peace—if it did not appear in some sort profane to apply to ordinary affairs words made sacred by a higher meaning; but I will say to the things which belong to our interest. We must be practical—we must look at things—we must see the results of measures and the bearing of every thing that relates to the interests of all classes of people in the United States. For, gentlemen, we may be sure that, however local interests may prevail, however local feelings may prevail, we shall all, when we approach the close of life, regard every thing with satisfaction which we have done under the impulse of a large, a broad American feeling; and we shall look with regret on every thing contracted, or personal, or local which the interests of individuals may have led us to cherish in our hearts. [Cheers.] Let us remember, then, gentlemen, that our interests are the common interests of the United States. Let us remember that there is not a man in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, from Maine to Mississippi, in whose interest and welfare and political rights we are not concerned. Let us have souls and hearts and minds big enough to embrace the great empire which God has given us: [cheers,] and while conscious that beneath his benignant rule we enjoy distinguished blessings, religious and civil and social, such as have been showered upon no other men on the face of the earth, let us go boldly on, determined, now and forever, living and dying, to be fully American—American altogether.

[Mr. Webster sat down amid the reiterated and deafening applause of all present.]

It is a fact, which deserves to be noted, that the first protective duty ever imposed by our Government was in favor of raw cotton, for the especial benefit of South Carolina. That duty is three cents per lb., or, on an average, forty per cent., and it operates to the prohibition of the foreign production from our ports. Repeal it, and the cotton of South America, and perhaps of India, would compete with the home production in our own markets.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Not Bad.—The editor of the East Alabamian, in noticing the *severe truths* uttered by a certain Calhoun organ against Mr. Van Buren, all the while *professing* to entertain great respect and regard for him, says:

"This reminds us of some floggings we used to get, during which the teacher would declare he was thrashing us entirely for our own good—and every time this remark accompanied a lick, the blow was sure to be 150 per cent. harder than common."

There is a heap of truth in the following from the "Louisville Journal." Some of our Whig friends may profit by reading it:

Said a Whig one day, "I'm not going to vote this year; I don't like your candidates. I never saw such a set of men. Why didn't you bring out better ones?"

"I had nothing to do in bringing them out," said the other, something prevented my attending the meeting to nominate them. I don't think so very much of some of the candidates myself, but since I did not help to bring out better men, I have concluded that I have no business to say a word, but just vote the ticket as it is. Didn't you attend the meeting that was called, urging all the Whigs to come out?"

"No; I don't want anything to do with party management."

"Then there appears to be two of us, in about the same fix. If we do not help to bring out good men, I see no other way but that we must vote for the men brought out by our friends, rather than let the loco focos succeed with worse men and the worst of principles. Come on, we have no right to say a word against the nomination, since we did not help to make a better one."

Soon after this conversation a brace of Whig votes went in together.

FOREIGN.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Steamship Acadia, at Boston, Liverpool papers to 19th Sept. are received.

The most important intelligence is of the loss of the U. S. Steam Frigate Missouri, by fire, at Gibraltar. The Missouri, Capt. Newton, sailed from Norfolk on the 1st of August, to convey our Minister, Mr. Cushing, to China. She put in to Gibraltar on the 25th, to take in coal, water, &c. and on that evening, about 8 o'clock, a glass jar of spirits turpentine was accidentally broken; a portion of the spirits took fire from a lamp, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that all the efforts of the officers and crew, aided by engines from the shore, and by officers and men from the British ships in the harbor, were unavailing to subdue them.—At about 11 o'clock, the fire had so extended, that Capt. Newton called a council of his own and the British officers, who unanimously advised an immediate abandonment, the order for which was carried into effect by taking to the water, from which every man was picked up by the boats from the vessels in the harbor. Capt. Newton was the last to leave the ship. Mr. Cushing saved his papers, but lost much valuable private property. The officers and crew saved nothing but what they had on. The ship continued to burn until 3 A. M., when the magazine exploded. The Governor of Gibraltar, the British officers, and citizens, rendered every aid in their power, at and after the fire. They provided a passage for Mr. Cushing in a British steamer. Capt. Newton had chartered a ship to bring his crew home. The Missouri cost about $500,000.

The Queen of England, with Prince Albert and suite, had gone on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, at Ostend.

Commercial.—The state of trade in every part of England is encouraging. Confidence has revived, foreign orders come pouring in, home trade good, money abundant, and, better than all, the harvest is saved, and is an average one. The cotton market has been most bouyant; and though the accounts from the U. S. show that the fears of a short crop are groundless—that it will reach two millions of bales—still the market is bouyant, and speculation to a great extent taking place. The sales for the two weeks ending Sept. 16, were 89,140 bales, and on the 16th and 18th, 8,000. Prices were firm, with in some instances a rise of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$d.

It is stated in late London papers that the King of the French had signified his intention to reciprocate the friendly visit of Queen Victoria, by an excursion to England in the course of the present autumn.

Locofoco Stock Market.—In North Carolina, Mr. Calhoun's Stock seems to be sinking. At a meeting held in Warren county—the hot-bed of Locofocoism—on the 23d ult., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a General Convention of the party, at Raleigh, the Calhounites were outgeneraled by the friends of the Magician. They were in a *minority* in the Committee to report business for the meeting, and made a counter report, advocating the District System of electing members to the National Convention. On counting noses, their report was rejected by "one hundred and two votes in favor of the resolutions of the majority of the committee," to "seventy-five votes in favor of the minority of the committee."

Warren county gives a very heavy vote on the Locofoco side, and her decision against Mr. Calhoun's views of the proper mode of organizing the Convention, may be regarded as a strong sign against him. A greater effect is given to this decision, by the fact, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun went into a discussion of the merits of their respective favorites before the vote was taken. So that the decision of the meeting may be regarded as a direct vote in favor of the superiority of Mr. Van Buren's claims to the Presidency.

Petersburg Intell.

If the Whigs will only let the Calhoun men alone, they will use up their brother "Democrat" Van Buren. See how the Mercury puts it to him:—

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

The Editor of the Hartford *Times*, one of the leading organs of Mr. Van Buren in New England, had the imprudence to publish the following paragraph in his paper, some weeks ago.

"That the Whigs may go for Mr. Calhoun or any other man in preference to Mr. Van Buren, is not unlikely; the same spirit that led them to prefer Aaron Burr to Mr. Jefferson, De Witt Clinton to Mr. Madison, and that has prompted them on all occasions to take up, as an alternative, any other person than the known choice of the Democratic party, still actuates them."

The implication is plain, that Mr. Calhoun and his friends occupy the same relation to the Democratic Party now, that Aaron Burr (Mr. Van Buren's patron and intimate friend, by the way) occupied to Mr. Jefferson formerly, and the Federalists, with De Witt Clinton, to Mr. Madison in 1812. The Washington *Spectator* pins the Down Easter to the wall, and we beg the reader to remark and remember the fact,—*that the man, who in* 1812, *in the midst of the war, nominated and most strenuously backed De Witt Clinton, the Federal leader, against Mr. Madison, the regular nominee of the Republican Party, was* Martin Van Buren.

The Democratic Review.—The leading article of the Review for October is on "The Baltimore Convention." It is written with great apparent fairness and ability, but with an evident preference for Mr. Van Buren. Its remarks in relation to Mr. Clay are so just, that we quote a portion of them:—

"There is no serious question as to the Whig candidate. It is to be Clay—Clay, with an enthusiasm of personal feeling which we envy him the honor of having awakened in his friends and his party, far more than we should that of the office itself, with which they are so earnestly bent to adorn and reward the closing years of his long political life. * * * Clay then can alone be the man; and the indications are apparent enough, as indeed it could not be doubted, that the rally and struggle to be made for him will equal, if not surpass, in vehemence and in lavish profusion of means, the before unparalleled efforts of 1840."

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

The N. Y. Express says, "Col. Johnson, late Vice President, passed quietly through town, yesterday, *on his way to attend a militia muster in Connecticut!*

"Shall I have your hand?" said a New York exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about commencing. "*With all my heart,*" was the soft response.

Two Democratic editors in North Alabama had a fight lately, after a good deal of gasconading on both sides. One ran at the second blow, and the other, it is thought, would have done so if his antagonist had not.—*East Alabamian.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—OCTOBER 11.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	39	a 40	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1,	$7	
Bacon,	6¾	a 7½	Molasses,	23	a 28
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		30
Butter,	10	a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	5¼	a 6
Coffee,	9	a 10	Powder, keg,		$6
Cotton,	7	a 7½	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 10
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3	a 3½	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½	a 14	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour, new,	$4	a $4½	Sack,	$2¼	a $2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,	7	a 7½
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		15
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 3½
dry,		10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron,	4½	a 5	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	8	a 10	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture	8	cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	15	

REMARKS.—Business is dull. Stock of Goods heavy; awaiting demand. Cotton coming more freely to market; selling at declining prices. Sales to-day at 7 to 7¼, taken principally by the manufacturers. Prices of cotton have given way in New York. The present prospect is not favorable. Flour is also declining. Sales at $4 to $4½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 4.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 5 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine sold on Saturday at 2 10, but was going yesterday at 2 04. Tar is selling at 1 10.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—The demand for mill timber remains active, and there may be noted a further advance; average sales 5¼ dls. Sales flooring boards at $7.

Bacon.—30 hhds. Western shoulders brought at auction 3¾ to 4 cents.

Lard.—Sales in kegs at 10 cents.

Corn.—None afloat; plentiful supplies in store, selling at about 50 cents. New begins to come in in small quantities.

40 M Northern brick were sold at 4¼.

A lot Northern hay brought at auction 45 cents.

A lot canal flour brought 5 06 at auction.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—October 3.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 5¼ a 6½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 12 a 4 25; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton, new 8 to 8½; old 6½; Corn 40 to 45; Bacon 5 to 8; Flour 4 50 to 5.

At Columbus, new Cotton 6½ to 7¼. At Macon 6¾ to 7. Receipts small.

At New Orleans, old Cotton 5½ to 7; new 7 to 9. Receipts of the week 7,500 bales. Total receipts 15,076 bales, against 38 376 last year.

At New York, the effect of the Acadia's news, though considered decidedly favorable, commercially, was only to sustain, not raise, the price of cotton and flour. Sales of Uplands at 7¼ to 10¼. Market subsequently became rather heavy at a decline of ⅛ all round. Flour 4 37 to 4 50. Corn 52. Oats 26½. Wheat 94. Whiskey 24. Feathers 30.

At Charleston, Cotton 6½ to 9¼, chiefly 7 to 8¾. Receipts of the week 5810 bales. Flour 5 25 to 6 12.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 29.—Schrs. Illinois from Philadelphia, Schuylkill from do. 30.—Schrs. D. B. Kerker from Thomaston, David Rogers from New York. October 1.—Schr. Abagail & Eliza from Boston. 3.—Schr. Sarah Ann from Jamaica.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 27.—Brig Calcutta for Tobago. 28.—Schr. Ninetta for Philadelphia. 30.—Schr. Alarie for N. York. Oct. 3.—Brig Balkan for Martinique; Schrs. Sterling for New York, Angeline R. Thompson for Philadelphia, Schuylkill for do., Holly Bush for Georgetown, D. C.

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (thereby being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62-1y-pd

SAND'S SARSAPAR

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

Two Glorious Whig Victories!

We have the happiness to record a complete triumph of the Whigs in the States of Maryland and Georgia, where elections took place last week. The importance of these victories cannot be overrated. Following North Carolina and Tennessee triumphs, they show, that as the day of trial approaches, nothing will be able to withstand the popularity of the great Statesman, HENRY CLAY. It is under *his* banner, with an express reference to *his* election, that the battle has been fought in all these States.

From our heart we congratulate our readers and the country upon these results.

In Maryland, last year, the Whigs had a majority of 5 in the Senate, and the Locos a majority of 12 in the House. This year the two Houses stand as follows:—

	Whigs.	Loco Focos.
House of Delegates,	47	35
Senate,	13	8
	60	43

Whig majority on joint ballot, 17.

As the present fruits of this victory, says the Baltimore Patriot,) beside the assurance it gives us for 1844, when Henry Clay is brought into the field, we have a Whig U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Kerr, whose term of service expired last March—and we have also the division of the State into Congressional districts.

The battle was every where fought with Henry Clay's name, and for Henry Clay. Not one of the 60 Whigs in the Legislature but prefers him above any other man in the Nation for President, and it may be said with truth, that not a man who voted for any one of those sixty Whig Legislators, but also prefers Henry Clay.

The evidence which the result of this election gives, of the overwhelming strength of the Whigs whenever they are aroused, must cheer the heart of every patriot in the land, and by uniting them for the great struggle in 1844, ensure the election, by a tremendous majority, of HARRY OF THE WEST!

In Georgia, last year, the Locos had a majority of about 50 on joint ballot. This year, in about 30 counties out of 94, the Whigs have gained 22 members, (equal to 44,) almost overcoming the Locofoco majority and only about a third of the State heard from. There is no doubt of a decided Whig Legislature, and the returns make it nearly certain that the Whig candidates for Governor and two Congressmen to supply vacancies, are elected. These elections are all for two years.

The Charleston Mercury, (Loco,) says—

Georgia Election.—We have in the Georgia papers received last evening returns from 40 counties, in which the vote for Governor stands as follows:

For Crawford, (Whig)	15,693
For Cooper, (Dem.)	12,533
Crawford's maj. in 40 counties,	3,158

The Whigs have, without doubt, carried both branches of the Legislature, and we fear the Governor and Congressmen likewise.

When it is recollected that the Locofoco Candidates were Calhoun men, and that it is admitted on all hands that Van Buren has no chance in Georgia, the Presidential question may be considered as settled in that State. GEORGIA IS SAFE FOR CLAY!

P. S.—48 counties show a Whig gain of 3,435 votes; 700 gain in the remaining 45 counties will elect the Whig Governor and Congressmen.

FIRE IN NEWBERN.—Another Fire occurred in the business part of Newbern on Thursday morning last, which destroyed 13 Stores on Craven and Pollock Streets. Loss $20,000, of which but a small part was insured. The sufferers are, T. Williams, E Clark, J Brissington, John R Green, Lewis Phelps, Mrs Blaney, M A Outten, T Hall, S Simpson, S B Forbes, John Osgood, John Charlotte, Jacob Gooding.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—Jonston and Henderson counties are the first, we believe, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention to nominate a Candidate for Governor. The meetings in both these counties were held on the 26th ult.—Johnston nominated Charles Manly, Esq. of Raleigh, for Governor, and deputed the following gentlemen to represent the county in the Convention:

John F Ellington, Dr William M Mason, Dr J F Leach, Wm H McCullers, Sen, Thos Allen, Jesse Adams, Blackman Lee, Col John Eason, Major Nathan Williams, Julius A Stevens, John F Sanders, Nicholas Lee, A G Powell, Joseph Ingram, Jesse Holt, Benj Raiford, Thos Bagly, Simon Godwin, P Richardson, B R Hinant, Richardson O'Neal, Thos Hicks, Jesse Hinant, Thos Grier, Ransom Sanders, John McLeod, Dr John B Beckwith, Maj Ashly Sanders, Bytham Bryan, Col Baldy Sanders, and W H Watson.

The county of Henderson sends as Delegates to the Convention, Messrs. John Baxter, Charles M. Choisel, William Bryson, Col. John Clayton, and James M. Edney.

Delegates were appointed at the same time to a District Convention, to make arrrangements for inviting Mr. Clay to visit the Western section of the State when he comes here next Spring. Other counties in the District have appointed Delegates to this Convention.

The Whigs of Norfolk have appointed a committee of 100 citizens to invite Mr. Clay to visit that place, on his way to or from North Carolina.

THE COTTON CROP.—Since our last, South Carolina and Georgia papers and letters mention heavy rains, of three days duration, and great ravages of the caterpillar, and from these causes speak confidently of a short crop. A merchant of Savannah, who has travelled through the up-country of Georgia, asserts that the crop will not exceed two-thirds of that of last year. The reports are, on the whole, as usual, contradictory.

The Whigs of Baltimore have ordered a BANNER, to be presented to such State Delegation, (Maryland excepted,) as shall have the largest proportional number in attendance at the Young Men's National Convention on the 2d of May next.

LITERARY PIRACY.—The Communication of "Ausonius" exposes the most barefaced instance of Plagiarism, by wholesale, that has ever fallen under our notice. We have not seen the Oration of Col. Wheeler, but trust that some friend will favor us with a copy. We do not wish to be without so great a curiosity. We anticipate some sport in crediting, on the margin, to Judge Gaston and others, the ideas stolen from them respectively, and then in hunting through the Oration for those, if any, of which the Colonel may claim the paternity.

The writer says, in a private note, that "No feeling of hostility, either personal or political, towards Col. Wheeler, has induced" him to make the exposure. "The only motive is, to afford some evidence through the medium of the public press, that his address is not considered a fair specimen of taste and literature in North Carolina."

Neither have we any feeling towards Col. W. personally. We never saw him nor had any intercourse with him. But we do hope that in regard to the cash on hand as Treasurer of the State, his notions of *meum* and *tuum* differ somewhat from those he appears to entertain of literature.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COL. WHEELER'S ADDRESS.

"He put together a piece of joinery, so cross indented and whimsically dovetailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaic; such a tesselated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone and there a bit of white;—that it was indeed a very curious show and utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on."

Burke's Speech, April 1774.

The graphic and highly amusing description given by Mr. Burke, of the composition of the elder Pitt's administration, is here quoted as an apt motto to a short notice of "An Address" "delivered at Wake Forest College," "by John H. Wheeler, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, and member of the National Institute at Washington City." [T. S. N. C.; M. N. I. W. C.]

Of the Addresses which we have heretofore read, we can remember some which were very high specimens of composition, and many which we looked on as indifferent; but never in the course of our reading have we chanced upon any species of literary effort presenting specimens of syntax which ranged over so many degrees between very good and very bad; bringing to light such a farrago of misquoted quotations, and such disjointed, fragmentary masses of—one while trite observation, and then philosophical remark. Nor is this all; perhaps the most remarkable feature in the production before us is the strange similarity of thought and expression between several of its most striking sentences, and those of other addresses, which, fortunately for the literary reputation of their authors, were prior by several years to that of the erudite T. S. N. C., M. N. I. W. C.

We bring no charge of literary theft against Col. Wheeler; but nevertheless we would be glad if the facts which we shall present could be explained to the entire satisfaction of an intelligent and discriminating public—facts, constituting a degree of circumstantial evidence under which no "plain man" can hesitate in saying that the coincidence of thought and expression is most remarkable!

In the commencement of Mr. Wheeler's Address—"Delivered June 15th, 1843," occurs the following sentence—"When I view the concourse of persons assembled on this interesting occasion, I cannot but feel that hopes may have been excited destined to disappointment."

Compare this with the exordium of Judge Gaston's Address delivered at C. Hill—June 1832—"When I look around on this extraordinary concourse of visitors, I cannot but feel that expectation has been too highly excited, and cannot but anticipate and regret the disappointment which it must necessarily meet with."

Again—Mr. Wheeler's Add. Page, marked (5)—"I thought with Ausonius that what Cæsar deemed me equal to perform, I might attempt.

"Cur me *possem* negem, posse quod ille putat."

Compare—Hon. W. B. Shepard's Add. Page, marked (5)—"I have thought, however, with Ausonius, that what Cæsar judged I was equal to I might perform.

"Cur me posse negem, posse quod ille putat."

Mr. W's Add. P. (10)—"The spirit too of our republican institutions which realizes the perfection of Cicero's idea of government, where "every man may think what he pleases and speak what he thinks," &c.

Speaking of our political system, Dr. Hooper says, in an address delivered June 1829, at C. Hill—Page (9) "Which actually exemplifies the fair theory of freedom conceived by Cicero, that "every man may think what he pleases, and speak what,"" &c.

Mr. W. (June 1843—Page 11) "Like the fanciful enthusiast in 'Old Mortality,' you must occasionally deepen the letters inscribed on your tablets, or else time will obliterate the record, and the altars be overgrown with moss and lichen, and no trace will remain of what was intended as a monument and a remembrance."

Judge Gaston (Add. Princeton N. J. 1835—P. 13)—"Unless, like the pious and fanciful enthusiast in 'Old Mortality,' you occasionally deepen the letters of the inscription, they will soon be overgrown with moss and lichen, wear away by exposure, and leave not a trace behind of what was designed to be engraved for a perpetual remembrance."

Mr. W. (June 1843—Page 12) "In the beautiful Apologue of Dr. Johnson, the prince of Abersina tried "the happy experiment of uniting labor with business, and endeavored to gain the rewards of diligence without suffering its fatigues.""

Judge Gaston (C. Hill—1832—P. 10) "No wonder then, that like the son of Abensina, in Johnson's beautiful Apologue, the young adventurer is tempted to try the happy experiment of "uniting labor with business, &c.""

Mr. Wheeler (1843—P. 17) "A successful writer of our own age (Mr. Cooper) complains that our literary men in the U. S. hold their reputations at the mercy of the British press. However much we may admire the models afforded us by the classic purity of Addison, the vigor of Swift, and the splendid diction of Bolingbroke, &c."

Hon. W. B. Shepard (C. Hill—1838—P. 14) "We are told by one of our most successful authors ("Mr. Cooper") "that our literary men hold their reputations at the mercy of the British press."—P. 13—"Models in the purity of Addison, the vigor of Swift and the splendid diction of Bolingbroke, &c."

Mr. W. (1843—P. 23) "Why do you fear, you carry Cæsar, said the haughty Roman to the trembling pilot? (Quid times, Cæsarem vehes.) With Christ in your hearts, a greater than Cæsar is here, &c."

Dr. Hooper—(C. Hill—1829—P. 26) "What dost thou fear" said the vain glorious Roman to his dismayed pilot, "thou bearest Cæsar and his fortunes."—But "behold a greater than Cæsar is here." The ship on which Christ is embarked can never sink."

These are *a few* of the more glaring resemblances, many others we are compelled to omit from a want of sufficient room. But, it may be asked, might not the same ideas have naturally occurred to any two different gentlemen writing similar species of compositions for similar occasions! However probable, theoretically, this may seem to many of our readers, the facts on this subject point to a totally different conclusion; the instances in which single similar thoughts have occurred to speakers, who celebrate like festal occasions, are extremely rare. What then shall we say when any one address resembles Mr. A's production in this thought, Mr. B's in another, and Mr. A's again in a third? What when these resemblances extend not only to thoughts, but even to illustrations of thoughts! What! when, in fine, there exists the most extraordinary similarity in the very words used to adorn the illustrations, or convey the exact meaning of their thoughts! We do not feel any obligation to send any solution with this problem, it is far more simple than the "Pons Asinorum" and the Q. E. D. is consequently plain.

Other facts, derived from the body of the discourse, tend to strengthen us in this our opinion. We turn to the literary portion of our readers and ask whether it is within the farthest bounds of probability that any one who attributes "Fœmina semper varium et mutabile" (see Æn. 4, 569) to Horace; who writes—*Hoc* labor, *hic* opus, and leaves out the "et quorum" in Æneas' beautiful "Miserrima vidi, et quorum pars magna fui"—can be familiar enough with Ausonius, Livy, or Cicero to quote from them; in fact with regard to Livy no one can have read the story of Brutus and the Oracle and then think for a moment that Col. W. quotes from his "pictured page." A similar argument will conduct us to a like conclusion with regard to our author's intimacy with the productions of Dr. Johnson, Dean Swift, Mr. Addison or Lord Bolingbroke. To those curious on this subject we commend the paragraph which closes the page marked (9). The sentence at the top of page 7—commencing—"Far more enviable and laudible in me to endeavour, &c." is defective; Mr. W. seems to have omitted "were it" or "is it." We are unable to discover the peculiar beauty, or dignity of the expression which occurs at the top of page (8), "the Madam Mother of Napoleon"—if there is any, why not carry it out and say "the *Mrs.* Mother of Washington." "The Father of Alexander &c.—*thus* wrote, &c." How thus? We should like to see the simile; (this is on Page 9.)—P. 10 "Property in our country, &c."—in this sentence we would humbly recommend *which* as being a much more proper relative than "*who*" to "*wave.*" P. 18 "Doubtless imperfections rest on all human projects; but as long as virtue, intelligence, and honor *rests* among the great body of the people, so long will *she* continue to be what *she* now is, &c." to whom does *she* refer! P. 13 "*We of us* who are married, &c."

We could fill a space nearly as large as the Address with similar specimens, but it would be unnecessary; the composition itself has gone before a reading public, which is fully qualified to make the necessary criticisms on its English. We would be reluctant, however, to quit our *Statistics* without noticing another peculiarity in this composition—misquotation of English authors.—For instance—P. 14, "Pope tells us

"That all the joys of human sense
Lie in three words—health, peace and competence.'"

We quote from 'Essay on Man'

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense
Lie in three words, &c."

A remarkable misquotation is that on the top of P. 12, "When I can take, as it were, "the wings of an *eagle* and fly away and be at rest""—by which the whole beauty of the allusion is destroyed. Where did our author read that Obidah was "prince of Abensina"—Judge Gaston says "*son*"—so says Dr. Johnson—Rambler No. 65*—*he* may be mistaken however. Misquotation—Page 22—from Shakspeare. There are mistakes in the spelling of classical words—in some places altering the case or tense—thus,—"Veles"—"Possem"—"Averno"—"Misserima"—"Abersina"; these may be mistakes of the printer, although this gentleman seems to have done full justice to the common part of the composition.

In conclusion, we would remark to Col. Wheeler that, although, to use his own words, he went to 'Wake Forest' "with no reputation either as a writer or a speaker"—he has returned with much—of a very doubtful character. We would class him among the followers of the *synthetic* method of conveying instruction, rather than with the supporters of the *analytical* philosophy; others perhaps will think differently, and henceforth the community will either reverence him as one who thinks with all the intellectual vigor of Judge Gaston, and who draws classical illustration from a fund, rich as that which adorns the literary efforts of Dr. Hooper; or it will assign him a portion with a certain class of writers which we will not specify—one of which, however Mr. Pope thus immortalizes:

"Swearing and supperless the hero sat,
Blasphemed his gods—the dice—and damned his fate;
Then gnawed his pen, then dashed it to the ground,
Sinking from thought to thought a vast profound.
Next, o'er his books his eyes began to roll
In pleasing memory of all he stole:
How here he sipped, how here he plundered snug
And sucked all o'er like an industrious bug."

AUSONIUS.

*Col. Wheeler evidently filched this in the dark, confounding it with another of Dr. Johnson's Apologues, viz: Rasselas,—mistaking Judge Gaston's allusion to Obidah "the son of Abensina," for Rasselas "the prince of Abyssinia."—*Ed. Observer.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The following sentence is taken from an Editorial of the last Carolinian:—

"We thank Heaven that the democratic party of this country contains no such characters; they respect their fellow citizens who differ from them in opinion, and are above the petty malignity of insulting a gentleman while making a public speech."

Perhaps the Carolinian had not heard of the recent glorious Van Buren meeting at New York? If he had, and still made the above remark, the only conclusion we can come to, is, either that the speaker who was there interrupted by repeated fisticuffs, yells, &c., and had his resolutions snatched from his hands and torn up, was no "gentleman," or that Mike Walsh and his band of Spartans were no "Democrats." Is it the object of the Carolinian to read the Calhounites out of the Democratic party?

Q.

Letter to the Editor, dated

LUMBERTON, Oct. 7.

Dear Sir: With this evening, the Term of our Superior Court expired. There were no very important causes set for trial, with the exception of one on the State Docket against Charles, a negro fellow indicted for burglary with an intent to commit a felony on the person of a respectable white female, &c. The prosecution was conducted in a very able manner by Solicitor Strange, who manifested his indignation throughout the trial at the daring offence of the prisoner. He was defended by Messrs. Kelly and Dobbin, with all that adroitness and power so fully possessed by the two gentlemen as declaimers and jurists. After the closing argument by Mr. Kelly, Judge Battle, who presided for the first term at our Court, delivered one of the most able and impartial charges to the Jury that we recollect to have heard, and indeed throughout the Term he presided with that dignity, courtesy and decision, that so preeminently elevates the Bench of the good Old North State. The Jury, after a short retirement, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Locofocos of Wayne county, at a late meeting, adopted resolutions in favor of Mr. Calhoun for President, and Mr. Hoke for Governor. They say, however, that should the Baltimore Convention fairly decide against Mr. Calhoun, they will "submit, and by no act endanger the disrupture of the great democratic family." Van Buren himself could not have written a more non-committal sentence, or one more worthy of the collected intelligence of the "great democratic family," than the above. "Endanger the disrupture." Clear as mud. The Wayne County Locos have been too long and too ardently devoted to Van, not to have caught some of his spirit, and acquired some of his skill in what is said to be the legitimate use of language, viz: to conceal one's ideas. In the suddenness of their somerset, they forgot to cast off Van's habits along with Van himself.

Two more packet ships have sailed from New York for Liverpool and London, with cargoes which furnish a practical refutation of the Locofoco assertions, that "the Whig Tariff destroys our commerce," and that the English "cannot buy from us because we tax their manufactures." Their cargoes consisted of 7,385 boxes and casks Cheese; 3394 bbls. Naval Stores; 381 bales Cotton; 865 bbls. Lard; 673 bbls. Flour; 534 tierces Beef; 279 bbls. Apples; 54 boxes Clocks; 25 tierces Rice; 25 ditto Clover Seed; 37 kegs and 8 hhds. Tobacco; 17 casks Beeswax; 700 canvassed Hams, and 10 casks ditto; 169 packages Merchandize; 152 casks Oil; 77 bales Rags; 5 tierces Seed; 252 bundles Whalebone; 25 tierces Castor Oil; 34 casks Oil Cake; 8 cases Essential Oils; 1 Piano Forte; 1 Yankee Carriage; 6 live Buffaloes, 1 Deer, and 1 live Indian Chief.

A considerable assortment of "Yankee Notions."

A MISTAKE.—The Raleigh Standard asserts that Mr. Clay was instructed by the Legislature of Kentucky to oppose the Bankrupt Law, "and that Mr. Clay disobeyed instructions." This is an entire mistake. The Legislature of Kentucky did *not* instruct Mr. Clay on the subject of the Bankrupt Law. Will the Standard correct its mistake?

GOOD.—The Raleigh Standard takes the Register to task for not copying the correction of a paragraph attributing to the Maine "Age" the remark, (which was not that of the Age but of a Locofoco Orator in Maine,) that the Locofoco party was "rotten, corrupt," &c. The Standard appears to consider it a great want of fairness that the Register does not inform its readers of the "imposture," and "falsehood." We feel quite cheered at this change of tone of the Standard. We have not forgotten, that some three months ago, the Standard *originated* an "imposture," or "falsehood," (to use its own adopted language,) in relation to the Editor of this paper, and that for the life of us we could not induce him to "correct" his misstatement. Of course, with the changed views of the Editor, we shall fare better next time; unless he thinks that it is only misstatements *copied* from other papers, and not those he *originates* himself, that ought to be corrected!

PRUDENCE.—The Locofoco candidates for Congress in Michigan are imitating the example of Arrington and Moore in this State—declining to meet the Whig candidates in a free discussion before the people. Two of the Locofocos who were invited to meet their competitors returned no answer. A third accepted the invitation, but when the day came he sent word that "he had been *instructed* by his party to keep away."

The time *must* come when the eyes of the people will be opened to these admissions of the badness of their cause.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.—The Plebeian, the Van Buren organ in New York, denounces the two Calhoun papers, and the Tyler party, in that city, as "base, dishonest liars," actuated, the Plebeian says, by "an unmitigated, unrelenting hostility to the Democratic party."

A letter from Judge McLean most distinctly negatives the idea indulged by some of the Locofocos, that he would permit his name to be run for the Presidency. In refusing, he pays a high compliment to Mr. Clay. Cannot the Locofocos help us to some other candidate? The Whigs have no thought of any one but Mr. Clay, but as the Locos were kind enough to select the Judge, and he refuses, it behooves them to find another.

NEIGHBORLY.—A Calhoun Locofoco, who signs himself "Rip Raps," is pouring hot shot into the Van Buren camp. In his last, he shows, that a change of 8568 votes would have lost Van the States of Virginia, Illinois, Arkansas, Alabama, and New Hampshire, and left him 15 Electoral votes only, viz: South Carolina 11, and Missouri 4.

The fare on the route from Tuscumbia, Ala., via Charleston, Wilmington, &c. to New York, has been reduced to $52, which will make the expense of the whole trip between the two points, including meals, lodging, &c. only about $60. The time 7 days. This arrangement will doubtless throw much additional travel on the Wilmington Road, at which we will sincerely rejoice.

THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN."—The paper under this title formerly published at Asheborough, Randolph County, N. C., has been revived by its old publisher, Benjamin Swaim, Esq. We have had in type for several weeks, but excluded by a press of advertisements, the Editor's proposals for recommencing the publication. We wish him success.

MONSTROUS FRAUDS.—Those who recollect the din which the Locofocos made a year or two ago about "pipe-laying frauds," will not be surprised to hear that their charges, which rested on their unsupported assertions, were merely to divert attention from their own sins of that kind. In the late trials of Mike Walsh for libel, the parties and witnesses being all Locofocos, though now divided as Calhounites and Van Burenites, Walsh asked one witness if he had not contributed money to pay bullies to drive Whig voters from the polls? The witness evaded the question. He could not say no, and would not say yes.

Another witness swore that he had known $3 a day paid to bullies by the Van Buren party to beat Whig voters from the polls.

Another witness swore that he saw watchmen and lamp-lighters present at an election without their uniforms, and that some of them voted seven or eight times. Being asked, "Did'nt you see some of them vote forty or fifty times?" he replied, "I don't know."

These scamps have now quarrelled, and are disposed to exhibit each other's rascality.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer nominates Mr. Webster as Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Clay.

A DISGUSTING CONFESSION.—Joseph Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Va., detailed, at a late Whig meeting in Virginia, the conversations he held with President Tyler, on a recent occasion when he was deputed by the citizens to carry on a memorial requesting that two most estimable gentlemen who had been removed from the Richmond Custom House might be reinstated. Mr. Mayo was an acquaintance and personal friend of Tyler, and nearly related to Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of State; and though a firm Whig, had never united with his party in denouncing the Administration. For these reasons, he was selected to carry on the memorial.

He says that Mr. Tyler avowed to him that the officers were removed *because they had voted for Mr. Botts*, declaring that "the officers of the Government hold their offices at my absolute will and pleasure, and that he would retain in office no man who voted for John Minor Botts."

How steeped in infamy must the man be. Mr. Mayo, as might be supposed, left Washington perfectly cured of any regard for Tyler.

Extra Court.—The Superior Court of Law, during its recent sitting in Anson County, N. C., not being able to clear the Civil Docket, the presiding Judge has ordered an extra Court, to be holden at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the first Monday of December next.—*Cheraw Gaz.*

Owing to [illegible] us ill [illegible] of our family and hands (every one of whom was down) we were unable to publish a paper last week. Our town, for a few weeks past has been visited with an unusual amount of sickness—principally chills and fever. We are happy to be able to state that it is abating.

Salisbury Watchman

From the Washington (N. C.) Whig.

OUR TOWN.

The aspect of things here is sad and gloomy in the extreme. About four weeks ago, a disease, of unusual severity for this locality, commenced raging. A consultation of the Physicians was held, and with the exception of Dr. Jesse G. Bryan—whose opinion was, that the disease was Yellow Fever—they pronounced it "Bilious Remittent of severe grade."

At the time of the issuing of our last number—three weeks ago—the disease seemed to be abating both in prevalence and severity—the weather had become cool and pleasant, and the apprehension which our citizens naturally felt at the first fatal effects of the disease, had abated. Since then, however, the weather, till within the past few days, has been hot and sultry, and the "pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon day;" has done fatal havoc amongst us, sparing neither age, sex nor condition, cutting down at almost the same moment parent and child, who were scarcely buried, side by side, in the same grave, when the surviving citizens, not knowing how soon the same sad office would have to be performed for them, were summoned to deposit a son by the side of the new-made grave of a mother, or a wife by that of a husband.

The Town is nearly forsaken, most of the families having left for the country. Our streets which are usually so rife with animation, are deserted; and sadness and gloom, like a funeral pall, are hanging over the Town. And this state of things will continue till frost. And may Heaven speed its coming, which from present appearances, cannot be far off.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the few who, braving the peril and alarm, have administered to the sick and the dying. May they receive their reward!

We subjoin a list of deaths since our last:

On the 14th ult., Thomas Robbins, aged 47. On the 21st, Edward G. Morse, aged 16, and Mrs. Hannah Windley, aged 63. 25th, Mrs. Jane W. Gregory 26th, Capt. Francis Credle, aged 32. 27th, Joseph S. T. Redding, aged 32. Mrs. Nicie Jones, and J. B. Richards. 29th, Mrs. Martha M. Fowle, John H. Gregory, aged 17, John T Brothers, and Franklin Holloway. October 2d, Gen J G W Williams, long the Representative of Beaufort and Hyde in the State Senate, and Capt Geo W Clements, aged 45. 3d, Mrs Harriet Robbins and James B Blount. 4th, Mrs Lydia Guthrie, aged 55.

Interdiction!—Our sister towns—Newbern, Greenville and Plymouth, have passed ordinances prohibiting intercourse with this, under heavy penalties—quite a stupid piece of ridiculous folly.

P. S. *Thursday morning.* We are happy in being able to state that, with the exception of one or two cases, those who are now sick are recovering. *There have been no new cases for five days.* The weather is quite cold, and we hope to be able to announce next week, that the Town is free from the disease that has worked such sad havoc amongst us, the month past.

GREAT AND IMPORTANT VICTORY.

We have the glorious news to send to our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, that the Whigs achieved a great and important victory yesterday, having elected four of the five delegates to the Legislature, by an average majority of from 85 to 119.

The importance of this victory cannot be overrated, and the indication which it affords of the bent of public opinion, must cheer the heart of every Whig in the land.

The signal character of the victory will be appreciated when it is stated that even in 1840, with all the enthusiasm of that exciting period, the Loco Focos carried this city, even against Harrison. But twice in the history of the present parties, did the Whigs ever carry the city, and of late years the majority against them has ranged from 500 to 1000—last year it was over 700.

We extend our hearty congratulation on this auspicious victory to the Whigs of the Union. It is a sign of cheering to them. It tells them in language not to be misunderstood, that the Whig spirit, always invincible when aroused, is now thoroughly aroused, and only awaits the autumn of 1844, to seal their triumphs by the election of Henry Clay to the Presidential Chair.

Baltimore Patriot.

A Singular Omen.—About half past six o'clock last evening, soon after the election polls closed and the *glorious Whig triumph* in Baltimore had been sealed, an Eagle was seen to alight upon the mainmast of the schooner Sally, Captain J. H. Davidson, lying at McEldery's wharf. The noble bird perched there a few minutes and then spread its pinions for the West. Its course was onward until apparently lost in a golden halo.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Locofoco National Convention.—The Plebeian states that 91 delegates to this Convention have been elected, and that of these Mr. Van Buren has 66, Mr. Calhoun 13, and Col. Johnson 12. The same paper estimates that the total vote of Mr. Van Buren will not be less than 144, and may be much larger. But if it should not exceed this smallest estimate he will be nominated by a majority of 20 over all others.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E W Willkings, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, W G Matthews, Hon R Strange, J M Beasley, E J Hale, J McArn, D McLaurin, J H & J Martine, P P Johnson & Co, J & J Kyle, J S Raboteau, C T Haigh & Son, A W Steele, H Branson, Jones & Dunn, and H Erambert, of this place; and for Bogle & Gaither, Cress & Boger, J & R Winecoff, Allison & Young, R C Allison, R King, Gwin & Hickerson, W Barringer & Co, (Concord,) W Barringer & Co, (Clear Creek,) S L Howell, S W Neel & Co, J Hargrave, Leroy Springs, C B Wheeler, J & F Garnett, F Fogle, White & Oar, J F & C Phifer, Humphrey & Gaither, W J McConnell, M Brown, Jenkins & Biles, and Eckles & Douthit, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Stuart & McGary, C J Orrell, C T Haigh & Son, John McArn, Daniel Johnson, S W Tillinghast, D A [illegible] J C Dobbin, Williams & Lutterloh, W L Gil[illegible] H L Myrover, D McLaurin, T S Lutterlo[illegible]e, Phœnix Co, C P Mallett, J Huske & S[illegible] Orrell, and J Dodd, of this place; and for [illegible], Jenkins & Biles, S W Neel & Co, L [illegible], Belo, S Hargrove, Bogle & Gaither, J [illegible]phy, T M Young, Gwin & Hickerson, H [illegible] J F & C Phifer, T Lineback, Adams & Y[illegible] Fricse, M Brown, B F Fraley, Elms & M[illegible] Kepler, W F Watts & Co, Geo Moore, D[illegible]nd G R Jackson, of the interior.

[illegible] River has been low, but is now in good boa[illegible]order.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR DAYS LATER.—The Great Western, at New York on Saturday last, brings Liverpool papers to the 23d. The speculation in cotton had received a check, though the demand had revived, and was both uniform and large from the trade. Prices firm, without change. Uplands 4 to 5¾d (7¾ to 10 cents.) Grain had risen; Turpentine, also, had advanced considerably. The accounts from the Manufacturing districts continue favorable.

The disturbances in Wales are becoming more serious—several lives lost.

The receipts at the New York Custom House for the past quarter, amount to $4,484,000.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. WM. JOHN KELLY to Miss LOVEDY McKETHAN, all of this county.

At Pittsborough, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, the Rev. Mr. JONES, Minister of the Methodist Church at Pittsborough, to Miss MARY WOMACK, daughter of Green Womack, Esq.

Recently, in Anson county, Mr. BENJAMIN S. COX to Miss FRANCES S. BENNETT. Also, Mr. ANGUS M. LIVINGSTON to Miss MARTHA COVINGTON. Also, Mr. EMERY M. WEST to Miss SARAH L. DOUGLAS.

DIED,

Departed this life, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 6th inst., after a severe illness of 24 hours, at his residence on Hay Mount, Mr. PELEG PEARCE, aged 54 years, born in Providence, Rhode Island, and for the last thirty years a citizen of this Town. He was an honest man, a consistent christian; for more than thirty years a member of the M. E. Church, most of which time he was a Steward and Class Leader. His "end was peace." In him the suffering poor have lost a friend indeed—the Church an acceptable member—the community a valuable citizen—his servants a just and kind master. His widow, children, grand-children, sisters and friends, have sustained a privation irremediable, until the glorified saints, living and dead, are "caught up to meet Him in the air, and so to be ever with the Lord."

"Be still and know that I am God,"
Nor let one murm'ring thought arise;
Pursue the path he safely trod,
The crown, the glory is the prize! [*Com.*

In Mobile, Alabama, on the 28th ult., of yellow fever, Mr. HENRY W. HORN. Mr. H. was formerly a respectable merchant of this place. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father, and has left a wife and three children to mourn his irreparable loss, all of whom were absent at the time of his death, being on a visit to their relatives in this town. Little did they suspect, when they had bade him a fond farewell for a few short months, that this parting was for eternity. How true is it, that "in the midst of life we are in death."—[*Com.*

On the 23d ult., at Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C., RANDAL CURRIE, Esq., in the 83d year of his age. He possessed a strong mind, which he carefully improved, and stored with much valuable knowledge. He was a gentleman of a sound discriminating judgment, an attentive Postmaster, and for many years a member and Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church.—*Com.*

At his residence in Sampson county, on the 25th ult., Mr. WM KIRBY, in the 60th year of his age.

In Salem, N. C., on the 18th ult., Miss LAVINIA BLUM, daughter of John C. Blum, Esq.

On Masonborough Sound, New Hanover county, a few days ago, Mr WM. H. BRIGGS.

In Orange county, on the 26th ult., at a very advanced age, ANDREW McCAULY, sen., a native of Tirone, Ireland, whence he came to this country at an early age. Also, on the 24th, Capt. JOHN GRIFFIS, aged about 38. Also, on the 27th, Mr. JOHN WALKER, aged 63. Also, on the 28th, Mrs. SARAH CARRIGAN, consort of Mr. Peter Carrigan, aged 60.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. WM. JOHNSON, aged 31 years, a native of Weathersfield, Conn.

In Guilford county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. MARGERY LAMBERT, relict of Wm. Lambert, dec'd. On the 5th, Mr. RICHARD BOWMAN, aged 70.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, being about to remove to this Town, propose opening in a few days a FEMALE SCHOOL. Due notice will be given of time, place, and terms. For further information, in the mean time, apply to E. J. Hale, Esq.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1843. 75 tf

Carolinian copy once.

$20 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for any information that will lead to the discovery of the thieves that robbed my Corn Field in Campbellton, last Thursday night, of about 25 bushels of Corn, and about the same quantity on Friday and Saturday nights. Such wholesale robbery I have never seen. They have left the shucks on the stalks and taken away the corn. If any good citizen, who was out at any time during the nights above mentioned, can recollect seeing carts stopping any where, bags or baskets going in at any back doors, or the most distant shadow of suspicion, the information will be thankfully received. There are men in the community that are and have been ready to receive any kind of stolen goods, and they must be hunted out. Our blacks are nearly ruined by this set.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

October 10, 1843. 1w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st October, 1843:—

John Autry, James Anderson.

Duncan Buie, Jr, Arch'd B Buie, James Baker, Edwin M Berry, Neil C Beard, Eliza Bebee, John Bedsole, Peter Bolton.

Thos C Clark, Hartwell Coleman, Nicholas Chesnut, Sarah K Cole, James B Carver, Ann Campbell, John Culbreath, William Carson.

Susanna Davis, Absalom Davis, Jr, Charles Davis, Thos J Dabney.

Jonathan Evans, Jr, A C Erambert, Mary Edwards, James Elliot.

Mary Griffin, John T Gilmore, W W Graham, Jesse Gibson, Dr Gilchrist.

W B Ham, Catharine Ham, H L Holmes, John Honrine, Moley Hollingsworth, Wm Hatchell, Jno Hooks.

Travis Jackson, Giles Jackson, Bennet Jackson. Winiford Lane.

Thomas R Murphy, Reese Morgan;—Angus McGill, Ch's McIver, Margaret McMillan, Dugald McLauchlin, Neal McArthur, Alexander McFatter, John C McRay Neil McGregor, John R McLemore, Duncan McMillan, Allen McDugald, William McDermid, Sam'l Macky, Ellen McIlwinnen, Dolly McKenzie.

Donald Niven.

William Plumer, Elias Pope, Abel Pain, John Porter, Dr John Perry.

Reuben Rogers, William Rambaut, Hon J S Richardson.

Isaac Sullivan, Wm Simpson, D D Swindell, Jas Sundy, Rilla Stratton, Arch'd Shaw, John Scarborough, Patsey Simpson, Joseph Stricklin.

John R Taylor, Wm Taylor, Emily Ticey.

Owens Williamson, Jonathan Wood, William Whited, Neil Wilkinson, Nathan Wheeler, Rev. H. Woodward.

75] JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Taken up as a Runaway Slave,

IN the latter part of August last, a yellow man who calls himself Jacob Cotton, aged some 32 or 33 years, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weight about 150 pounds. Was taken up as a runaway and committed to the Jail of Moore county; says that he is free—a Blacksmith by trade—was born and raised in Davidson county, in the vicinity of Lexington, and desires Rodolph Yaunce, Wm. Tar, Joe Waggoner and Biddy Cotton to be notified of his confinement, and to establish his freedom. The owner of said Slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or said Slave will be dealt with as the law directs

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French and American Prints,
240 ps. Bleached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
50 ps. Padding, Canvass and Buckram,
715 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
70 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
300 do. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
500 dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
10 dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 dozen Florence, Straw, Sheil and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Kerseys,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin-de-Lains; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric; black, blue-black, and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk and Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Cords and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen ditto; Wrought Collars; fine Cardinals; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cruels; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Worsted and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Tacks; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Dimitys; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Silk Fringes; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Collars; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Musquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted Notes.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

NEW AND CHEAP

CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the newly built Store on Person street, next door to Col. S. T Hawley's and immediately opposite Mr. P. Taylor's Store, where he is now receiving and opening, from New York and Philadelphia, A NEW STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—Superfine black and blue Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; super. English black Satin and other Vestings; black and blue-black Silks; figured and fancy colored ditto; bl'k and col'd Alpacas, some very handsome; French and English Challys and Merinos; French, English and American Prints, a good assortment and the newest styles, (very cheap;) Muslin and Crape-de-Lains; Bonnet Crape; Ladies' fancy Silk Cravats; Woollen and other Shawls; super. Beaver Cloth; French Cassimere; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Stocks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; ditto Hem-stitched, some very fine; Linen Cambric; Muslins and Cambrics; Laces, Edging and Inserting; Patent and Spool Thread; Sewing Silk and Twist; Coat Cord and Binding; Velvet and other Buttons; Silk Velvet, extra; Florence, plain Straw, Willow, and Cyprus Bonnets; fancy Silk and single and double shell Albert ditto; Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, newest styles; Artificial Sprigs and Wreaths; scarlet and white Flannels; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Fur and Wool Hats; Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Cloth, Fur and Glazed Caps; some fine Fur, Seal and Muskrat ditto; Shoes, all sizes; Umbrellas; Hosiery; Ladies' fine white Cotton Stockings; colored ditto; superior Cashmere Prussian black ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black Hoskin and Kid Gloves; colored ditto; Silk and Cotton ditto; together with many other articles not mentioned.

As I am determined to sell for the lowest Cash prices, and for Cash only, persons may rely upon good bargains. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. CAISON.

September 20, 1843. 72tf

PUBLIC ATTENTION

IS CALLED to the large STOCK OF GOODS of the late Firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins. These Goods will be sold AT AUCTION, commencing on Monday the 16th of October next, and continuing from day to day until all are disposed of. The Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Perfumery, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c.

The assortment is very large, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Our old customers are especially invited to attend.

Terms accommodating, and made known at sale.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1843. 72ts

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Damask Handkerchiefs, and Linen do.
Coloured plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Lustrins,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

September 20, 1843. 72-tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1826, with a Capital of $300,000.

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, either against in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Thos. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1843. 3-tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

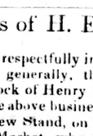
H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf



ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jos. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by

H. ERAMBERT.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842.

COPARTNERSH

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 48ts

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 51-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

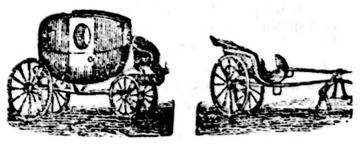
DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 54tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

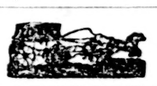
THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a speci[fic] for the relief of nervous or sick headache, low spirits, lassitude, languor and debility, etc. from [ex]cess or too free living, tremors, sour[ness] of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

September 9, 1843. 71-3m

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, AND GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

September 5, 1843. 70-6w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt;* that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL TERM in this Institution will commence on the 9th of October. The Principal is furnished with competent assistance, and instruction will be given in all the higher branches of English studies, as well as in Classical, in preparation for College. The Tuition the same as heretofore. A few Boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal, with lodging, fire wood, &c. at a moderate charge.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

September 23, 1843. 73-3w

SPLENDID SCHEME!!

60,000 DOLLARS!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 14, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

1 Grand Prize of	60,000 Dollars.
1 Grand Prize of	30,000 Dollars.
1 Grand Prize of	14,068 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	10,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	8,000 Dollars.
3 Prizes of	5,000 Dollars.
3 Prizes of	4,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of	3,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of	2,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,500 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	1,200 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	1,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	500 Dollars.
133 Prizes of	400 Dollars.
&c.	&c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of Tickets in this Magnificent Lottery can be obtained as follows:

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $260 00
Ditto ditto 26 half do 130 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 eighth do 32 50

In this Lottery there are 76,076 Tickets, which, divided by 26, gives only 2,926 Packages in the whole Lottery; thus the adventurer who purchases a Certificate of a Package has one chance in 2,926 chances of drawing the Grand Capital Prize of $60,000; one chance in 1,463 of drawing either the $60,000 capital, or the $30,000 capital prizes; one chance in 975 of drawing the $60,000, $30,000, or the $14,068 prizes; one chance in 585 of drawing the $60,000, $30,000, $14,068, or one of the $10,000 Prizes! And one chance in 29 of drawing either a $1,000, a $1,200, a $1,500, a $2,000, a $3,000, a $4,000, a $5,000, an $8,000, a $10,000, a $14,068, a $30,000 Dollar Prize, or the Grand Capital Prize of 60,000 DOLLARS! And one package may contain the first four Capital Prizes amounting to 114,000 Dollars.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and *on account of the drawing* will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Sept. 25, 1843. 73td-pd

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also for sale, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-3m

Valuable Negroes for Sale

ON the 30th of October next, (Monday of Superior Court week,) there will be sold, without reserve, at the Public Square in the Town of Wilmington, a lot of TWENTY VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, mostly accustomed to plantation work. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1843. 73-ts

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarns No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Sweedes English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscribers would inform the community generally, that they offer for sale TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND, bordering on Pee Dee River in Richmond County, and containing about twenty-three hundred acres, known as the Grassy Island lands.

To those who have seen the Lands, it were useless to remark a word concerning the character or quality of the soil. To those, however, who may not have seen them, we would say, that, as regards the productiveness of the soil, it is not surpassed by any in the State. There are from three to five hundred acres of River Bottom Land, which, for the rich luxuriance of Grain crops, and easy cultivable character of the earth, would suffer nothing in contrast with the most select spot of the Mississippi Valley.

As regards the water power, we would also state that it is not excelled by any stream in the United States.

There are two Grist Mills on the premises, which yield a very considerable profit, and are never compelled to stop during the dry season of Summer on account of the scarcity of water. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises.

Attached to the Plantations, are two valuable Fisheries, at which there are generally caught from three to four thousand Shad during the Spring, which are taken in revolving Nets; also many other fish.

Relative to the healthfulness of the place, it would say, that, at the dwelling house, the fever is almost unknown, and scarcely any of the forms of disease incident to river plantations are ever experienced by those who reside on the lands. The dwelling house is situated on an elevated plain, which, for the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery, the mountain coldness of the water, and the cool pleasantness of the breeze from the River, is altogether a desirable and most enviable situation.

Persons desirous of inspecting the Lands, by calling at the dwelling will find one of the proprietors or the overseer, who will accompany them over the premises.

THOMAS & ROBT. J. STEELE.

Rockingham, Sept. 12, 1843. 72-

MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th) and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty; to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

September 8, 1843. 72-8w

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Jonathan Worth *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on two negro slaves as the property of Elijah Spencer, the names of said slaves being Lucy and her child Mack.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Thomas Waddill, Jr. *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on three negro slaves, named Lewis, Elmira, and Ralph, as the property of Elijah Spencer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*